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Visiting Hours	
Opening Time: 08:30 Closing Time: 17:00 Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:45	Open everyday.
Address: Gordion Müzesi, Yassihöyük Mahallesi 06900 Polatlı/ANKARA • Phone: 0312 638 21 88-61	
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# GORDION MUSEUM AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

THE CAPITAL OF PHRYGIANS IN CENTRAL ANATOLIA

GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR  
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS







It was founded in 1963 next to a small village of 500 people called Yassihöyük. Today, a chronological display is offered in the Gordion Museum, and each period is represented with characteristic examples. There are works from the ancient Bronze Age, followed by those from the early Phrygian period, which ended with King Midas. Among these artifacts are handmade pottery from the Early Iron Age, iron tools from the Early Phrygian period, and textile-making tools. In the new exhibition hall, a typical structure of the destroyed layer dating back to 700 BC is displayed in a panoramic showcase. In the remaining part of the new hall, imported ancient Greek pottery, Hellenistic and Roman Period materials from the 6th century BCE to the 4th century CE are on display. In the last section, visitors have the opportunity to view the seal and coin samples found in Gordion.



#### Fibulae: Prestige Item in Clothes of Nobles

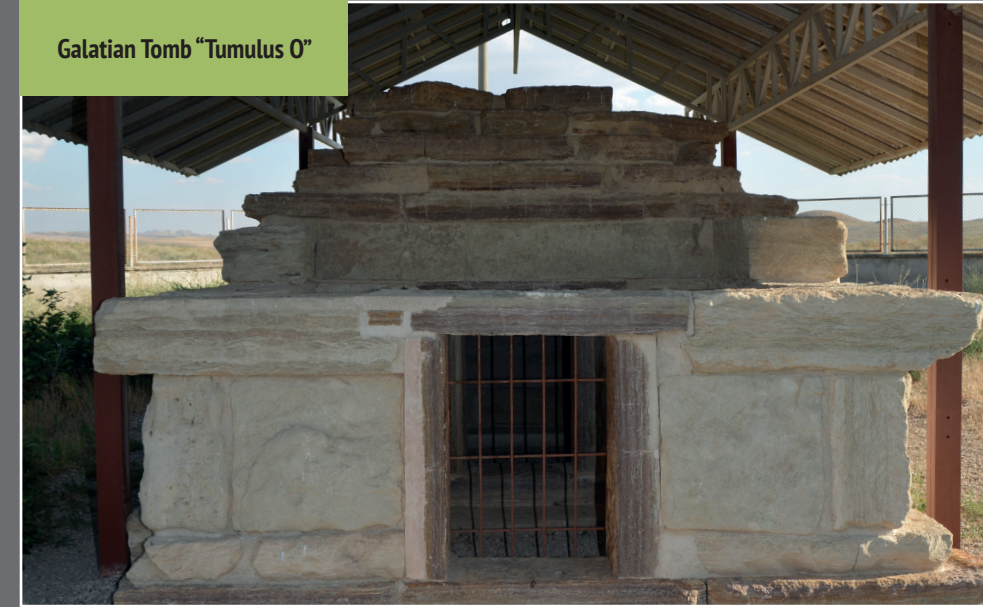
Fibula is a metal decorative pin used to fasten clothes. Although it works on the same principle as today's safety pins, fibulae, which require great skill to manufacture and are prestigious, were first used by the Phrygians in Anatolia. Fibulae were attached to clothing and used as grave goods. Most of them are made of bronze, but there are also examples made of gold, silver and brass.

#### Phrygian Tumuli



The area around Gordion is covered with tumuli of varying sizes, dating from the last quarter of the 8th century BCE and the middle of the 6th century BCE. The tumuli are the tombs of Phrygian nobles and notables. Among these tumuli, the Great Tumulus, which is the second largest tumulus in Türkiye with a diameter of 300 metres and a height of 55 metres, is a magnificent sight. The excavation of the tumulus was carried out in 1957. After the completion of the concrete support structure, a masterpiece of Turkish engineering, in the early 1960s, it was opened to the public.

#### Galatian Tomb "Tumulus O"



Discovered in 1954 during an illegal excavation, the tomb was later named "Tumulus O" by the Gordion excavation team. During the last half century, the tomb was damaged by nature and human impact. It was saved from destruction by the intervention of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The stone blocks of the tomb, of which several drawings were made by the experts of the museum, were moved to the new garden of Gordion Museum after their enumeration. The tomb reconstructed in the garden of Gordion Museum was opened to the visitors in 1999.

#### Ancient Gordion Settlement

The capital of Phrygian Kingdom, the ruins of the famous city of Gordion; is located 18 km northwest of Polatlı (90 km from Ankara), near the Ankara-Eskişehir highway, where the Sakarya (Sangarios) and Porsuk rivers meet. The finds excavated during the German and American excavations and presented introduced in various publications date from the Early Bronze Age (3000 BCE).

Although Gordion was destroyed by the Cimmerians in the early 7th century BC, it experienced its heyday between 750-700 BCE. Numerous finds and tumuli in the settlement bear witness to this settlement, which lasted until the end of the 6th century. Nevertheless, Gordion was ruled by the Persians until Alexander the Great restored and liberated it (first half of the 6th century BCE).

The famous knot of King Gordios was cut by Alexander the Great in Gordion, where he spent the winter in 333 BCE. The Hellenistic period in Gordion began after the conquest by Alexander the Great (300-100 BCE). Then came the Roman Period (1st century BCE-4th century CE), followed by the Seljuk period (11th-13th century CE). All these events took place in Gordion over 4000 years.

